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Famous
Primroses
from
Barnhaven

A Primrose Lover's Catalog and Growing Guide

PLANTS and SEEDS

1946 and 1947

BARNHAVEN GARDENS

LEW and FLORENCE LEVY, *Growers and Hybridizers*

GRESHAM, OREGON



*Miniature Hybrid Primula, Juliana "Dorothy", of Caucasian
and English Parentage*

RARELY is a flower family so vast and varied as to possess at once a quiet friendliness, gentle loveliness, and exotic beauty. Nor is it often that a genus contains some of the oldest cultivated plants and some of the newest floral finds—indeed, many still await the collector's hand. Men began singing of Primroses long before Elizabethan bards immortalized the flower. And on the other side of the world in the upper reaches of Asia, these flowers—in different shapes and colors, yet Primroses—were used in ceremonies designed to satisfy the same heart promptings as those of their western brothers.

There is a peculiar fascination about Primroses, or Primulas to use their correct name. In habit, form, color and scent, they have a charm which increases the more they are grown and studied, a charm which no familiarity can render stale. They girdle the world, for there is hardly a woodsy or mountainous section of the north temperate zone which is not glorified by their presence. In England the Primrose blooms weeks before the first swallow returns, in northern Europe and in the European Alps, the Balkans, Turkey, the Caucasus, Iran, Afghanistan, India, Tibet, Upper Burma, western China, Japan, Korea and Siberia, the Aleutians, Alaska, and the heights of the United States, Primulas in various forms and colors deck the landscape from the time of melting snows to mid-summer.

The particular areas which harbor Primulas have a condition in common which provides the key to successful culture. Moisture in every form is present from the time the plants begin to bloom until dormancy approaches in the fall. In addition to showers, storms, fog, dew, the summer monsoon in Asia, melting snows and sub-irrigation, Primulas almost always seek the coolest spots in the shade of rocks, in crevices, along streams, in thin woods, under shrubs, and in tall grasses. Give Primroses water during their blooming season if not provided by Nature; give them water during their growing season which immediately follows the blooming period and continues throughout the summer and early fall; put them in your coolest garden spot; give them small amounts of sun by placing them in the shade of deciduous trees or in other semi-shady situations; plant them in positions which catch the morning but not the afternoon sun; give them rich, loamy, well-drained soil and there will be no doubt of your success. Some of the most beautiful Primroses are found

among the most easily grown, and as you cultivate and bring them into the perfection of flower your pleasure will increase as their romance becomes yours.



WORK AT BARNHAVEN

Our aim has been to develop and produce Primroses of beauty, variety and vitality for garden use in all parts of the United States and Canada. We have selected and bred our strain of Polyanthus, Acaulis and Auriculas with garden needs in mind. We have striven for good stout stalks, large full umbels, and heavy texture for greater beauty and endurance during winter and spring storms. Clear colors, new colors, widest variety of colors, and the stabilizing and fixing of colors have occupied our attention. Although we have not given size—which is the easiest factor to obtain—first consideration, superbly large blossoms are the rule. They are sometimes considered too large by those with more classical tastes. We visualize the perfect garden flower as we continue to apply known principles of selection and hybridizing to long-established thoroughbred plants. The present unexcelled Primroses are the result.

In keeping with our resolve to produce the hardiest, sturdiest plants possible, plants which will come through all kinds of weather, we fertilize only moderately with slow-acting organic plant food and grow all plants and seedlings outdoors the year round where they are subjected to sub-freezing temperatures. The only protection given is during dry, snowless freeze-ups at which time the plants are watered and coated with ice to reduce drying effects of high winds and frozen ground.

Hardy
Primrose Plants
for
1946 and 1947

Polyanthus

Primroses (Acaulis)

Doubles

Juliae Hybrids

Auriculas

Selected in bloom and shipped from March to mid-May depending upon type. Shipped out of bloom from mid-May to October.

*"Fair handed spring unbosoms ev'ry grace,
Throws out the Snowdrop and the Crocus first,
The Daisy, Primrose, Violet darkly blue,
And Polyanthus of unnumbered dyes: . . .
. . . From the soft wing of vernal breezes shed
Anemones; Auriculas enrich'd
With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves . . ."*
James Thomson (1700-1748)

All of the Primrose types in this section are used for bedding and edging or as specimen plants in partly shaded borders; north and east exposures; light woodland settings and all garden spots shaded from the afternoon sun.



Garden Polyanthus

POLYANTHUS

This queen of spring perennials dates back to 17th century England when it was first recognized as a hybrid plant of the Cowslip, Oxlip and Primrose. Red and yellow, with rare exceptions, were the only colors until the Primrose of the eastern Multnomah, Caucasus, and Iran came to England about that time and contributed its pink, rose, lavender and purple shades. The present wide color range is unequalled outside of the Primula family.

Jewel tones of every color nuance, full shapely clusters on sturdy stalks from 9 to 12 inches, wonderful texture, interesting foliage patterns, and blossoms rarely under, more often over, silver dollar size are characteristic of Barnhaven's famous Exhibition Strain. Fragrance is gradually being heightened and, because of the mixed parentage of the Polyanthus, scents include Primrose, Cowslip and at times a curious blend suggestive of violets, ripe apricots or honey.

All of the following plants are the result of hand-pollination and, unless otherwise stated, are \$3.50 a dozen at Barnhaven. Please refer to page 28 for postage rates.

GRAND CANYON SHADES—Vivid, blended colors approximately described as terra cotta, flame, light and dark bronze, coppery shades.

INDIAN REDS—Brilliant, glowing scarlets, crimsons, maroons and some tomato shades.

WINTER WHITE—Wide variety of textures with gold or red-orange centers.

HARVEST YELLOWS—From the lightest to the darkest shades like ripening grain.

PASTELS—Lighter, often suffused tints, such as yellow-pinks, pink, rose shades, violet, American Beauty, and ivory.

AMERICAN MIXTURE—Assorted colors chosen from plants listed above.

MARINE BLUES—Stabilized true blues, varying from light to dark shades, 50c each.

When specific shades of any color group are ordered, it is wise to name an alternate choice. The most popular shades are the newest ones and more time is needed to produce sufficiently large quantities to meet the demand.

NAMED POLYANTHUS

None of our original Named Polyanthus are offered in 1946 and only one in 1947. In using these plants for breeding stock, the parents have been outdistanced in beauty by the seedlings. Only Kwan Yin remains unrivalled by its offspring and this plant will be available again in 1947.

A quaint Elizabethan hose-in-hose, or hand-in-hand, has been added. This type has no calyx but in its place an exact duplication of the flower so that one blossom seems to grow out of another.

YELLOW HOSE-N-HOSE—An old-fashioned oxlip-like plant with primrose-yellow blossoms. Very floriferous and robust. A good collectors' piece. \$1 each.

ACAULIS

These durable Primroses bloom before the Polyanthus with a scattering of blossoms from fall throughout winter, snow permitting. Blooming on individual stems instead of in clusters (although at times a short stalk develops) Primroses are extremely floriferous. In the springtime each plant is a mound of large star-shaped or round blossoms cascading over and around the green rosettes of leaves. Like the Polyanthus, these are also hybrid plants, the true English Primrose and the Primrose of the Near East being the



Garden Primrose, P. acaulis

species. Their charm in small bouquets and corsages is as contagious as their blithesomeness in the winter and spring garden, and each year they seat themselves more firmly in the affections.

All of the following plants are the result of hand-pollination and, unless otherwise stated, are \$3.50 a dozen at Barnhaven. Please refer to page 28 for postage rates.

HARBINGER—From a beautiful white Primrose originating in England over sixty years ago was developed this most famous white strain of Primroses in the world. Great, glistening white stars with golden centers appear in fall and winter continuing in profusion throughout the spring.

SPRINGTIME MIXTURE—Pastel shades and white. Delicately colored, very large blossoms in early abundance.

AMERICAN BLUES—True blues of permanent color ranging from light to dark shades. 50c each.

DIVISIONS OF BREEDING STOCK

In Primrose-time every morning is begun with the exciting task of examining all newly blown blossoms for plants measuring up to required qualifications for hybridizing and seed bearing. These, of course, must be outstanding in form, richness or newness of color, heavy crepe or velvet textures, or size—usually all four distinctions. Developing and maturing of seed is accomplished by early July, leaving the parent plants free for distribution by July 15th. Large, strong divisions of Polyanthus and Acaulis in separate or mixed colors are offered for delivery between July 15th and October 1st, and, with the exception of the Blues, are all 50c each, 3/\$1.35, \$5 per dozen, plus postage.

POLYANTHUS

Peach	Pink	Rose	Light Ruby	Red	Shades	Scarlet
American Beauty		Crepe	Crimson		Velvet	Maroon
White	Ivory	Light Gold	Deep Gold	Orange		Bronze
Flame	Copper		Large Silver	Edged	Rich	Shades
			Violet and	Purple		
	Light Blue		Medium Blue		Indigo	Blue
	All blues 75c each, 3/\$2, \$7.50 per dozen					

ACAULIS

Light Pink	Deep Pink	Peach	Rose	Lavender
Violet	Purple	White	Primrose Yellow	Golden Yellow
Rose-Gold	Bronze Tones	Light Blue		Medium Blue
Indigo Blue. All blues 75c each, 3/\$2, \$7.50 per dozen				

SEEDLINGS

By July 1st the seedlings have developed vigorous, bushy root systems and can be set out in permanent positions for strong bloom the following spring. Seedlings are offered in separate colors, assortments made to order from the separate colors, or a general mixture. It is impossible to guarantee all seedlings absolutely true to color due to stray seeds occasionally creeping in and to color habits of unknown ancestors putting in an appearance now and then, but the majority will come true to name. Ready for delivery between July 1st and October 1st Polyanthus and Acaulis seedlings, with the exception of Blues, are \$1 per dozen, plus postage.

POLYANTHUS

Grand Canyon Shades	Indian Reds	Winter White
Harvest Yellows	Pink and Rose Shades	
Large, Silver Edged	Rich Shades	Assorted Colors

ACAULIS

Pink-Peach-Rose	Shades	Lavender-Violet-Purple	Shades
Harbinger	(white)	Yellow Shades	Bronze Tones
Assorted Colors	American Blues, \$1.50 per dozen, plus postage		

DOUBLE PRIMROSES

The elegant old-fashioned charm of double Primroses is a link between today and olden times for, by reason of forfeited reproductive organs, propagation is by division only and all plants are pieces of the original found or developed so long ago. In Ireland, England and France doubles of every color could be had prior to the last decade or two, but now these old varieties have become very scarce. In America only four old doubles are to be had, and of these the old



Burgundy French Double, Marie Crousse

Cottage White (double White) and Quaker's Bonnet (double Lavender) are two of the very oldest and best.

Doubles, more than any of the English Primroses, require unstinted moisture, a soil rich in organic plant food, and as cool a situation as possible to assist in bearing the enormous flower crop and recovering from it, which is the reason the English often plant them under gooseberry bushes. They should be divided every two or three years depending upon rapidity of growth, and a manure mulch kept around the plants the year round for coolness and food is good. A layer of straw over the mulch in early spring will keep the blossoms

clean. Occasional picking is advocated for the well-being of the plant and for the most charming corsages and boutonnieres ever worn.

DOUBLE LAVENDER (Quaker's Bonnet)—A soft shade that varies from pink to lilac under different soil conditions. 50c each, 3/\$1.35, 6/\$2.50.

DOUBLE WHITE (Cottage White)—Snowy blossoms changing to flesh color with age. 50c each, 3/\$1.35, 6/\$2.50.

MARIE CROUSSE—Rose-violet or light burgundy depending upon soil conditions. Petals laced with white. Blooming habit is more a loose Polyanthus than an Acaulis. Originated in Nancy, France almost 100 years ago. The particular stock of this plant grown at Barnhaven is not over-propagated and is therefore robust and free-flowering although it does not increase quite as rapidly as the other two. \$1 each, 6/\$5.00.

Please refer to page 28 for postage rates.



Lilac Colored Juliana "Roberta"

P. JULIAE and HYBRID JULIANA FORMS

The Caucasus is one of the most floral-rich territories in the world and holds, along with the European Alps and the Himalayas and Chinese Alps, the greatest concentration of Primulas. But unlike the small, rock loving Primulas of the Alps and the usually large, lush growing ones of Asia, those of the Caucasus bear a singular resemblance to and affinity with the spring flowering Primroses of



Juliana Pink, available in 1947

England, and consequently hybridize with them readily. The first P. Juliae was taken from under a Caucasian waterfall in 1900 by a Russian botanist, and in 1910 plants were sent to the Botanic Garden at Oxford. In less than forty years countless hybrids between P. Juliae and the Primrose of England, the Primrose of the Near

East, hybrid Acaulis, Cowslip, Oxlip and Polyanthus have spread over gardens of the western world. Blooming time thus varies widely and it is possible to have them from late winter to mid-spring.

They multiply prodigiously, some types carpeting the ground as does P. Juliae by creeping root-stocks, others form bushy rosettes, all are excellent for edging and rockeries or just allowed to run. The more miniature the plant and foliage the better the Juliana, and the less fertilizer used the more true to type they will remain. If soil is loose, give them more shade, but a greater flower crop results when planted in heavier, more retentive soil and given more sun. Like all Primroses they do best when soil is kept supplied with deep moisture. Juliae and its hybrids are the vivacious sprites of the family bearing their flowers like single stars on a cushion or on sturdy little stalks not more than 4 inches high, sometimes both.

P. JULIAE—The true species from the Caucasus. Plants carpet the ground and are cushioned over by gay claret-red blossoms in mid-spring. 50c each.

HYBRID JULIANA FORMS

LAKEWOOD—Beautifully bronzed, dark green foliage over which large burgundy blossoms smile in early spring. Oregon origination. 50c each.

ROBERTA—Large, lilac colored blossoms with perfectly round yellow eye in fall and mid-spring. Sometimes of Polyanthus habit. Delicate green foliage. Oregon. 50c each.

DOROTHY—A dainty primrose-yellow miniature of Polyanthus habit and very small Cowslip-like leaves. Mid-spring. From England. \$1 each.

SPRINGTIME—Varies from pink to orchid under differing soil conditions. Good miniature form more often of Polyanthus habit than Acaulis. Mid-spring. Oregon. 75c each.

CRISPI—Large, bright rose flowers on handsome dark green foliage early in spring. England. 75c each.

PRIMROSE LODGE—Glowing wine miniature Polyanthus. Early spring. Illinois origination. 50c each.

These are all exceptionally well-grown, sturdy plants.

COLLECTIONS

Instead of offering specific plants at reduced prices to begin your Juliana collection, we believe you will be more pleased to choose your own and figure the discount. A 20% discount is given when not less than five plants, all different, are selected. With yearly division after blooming this will enable you to have, in a short time, large numbers in variety.

All prices exclusive of postage. See page 28 for rates.



Garden Auriculas

AURICULAS

These are the almost indestructible hybrid Primulas in whose velvet gorgeousness is reflected the beauty of at least four of the loveliest gems of the Austrian and Swiss Alps. Over a period of four centuries they have comforted kings, bobbed on the bonnets of French cocottes, have been the cherished hobby of craftsmen and industrial workers, and the universal favorite of gardeners. Originally known as Bears' Ears because of the shape of the leaves, the plant acquired many names as it fanned out over the world—became the Dusty Miller to the Scotch because of the heavy white powder which coats many of the plants; Tanner's Apron to the English for the leather-color of some; Mountain Cowslip, French Cowslip and Swedish Cowslip depending upon locality.

The species, *P. Auricula*, is always bright yellow. The hybrids are of every color and are of three main classifications: Show, Alpine, and Garden Auriculas. All of the plants listed below are Garden Auriculas. Like Polyanthus, they bloom on sturdy stalks from 6 to 9 inches and usually begin to flower after the Polyanthus pass their peak and again in the fall if kept properly watered during the summer. A collection of Acaulis, Polyanthus and Auriculas will give a sequence of Primrose bloom from late winter to late spring.

All of the species which have gone into the make-up of hybrid Auriculas are alpine plants accustomed to growing in the shade of boulders, in the lee of rock ledges, in rocky debris and in crevices. Therefore, they must be given especially well-drained conditions. Rock chips or gravel worked into the soil and put on the surface around the plants will protect the woody trunk during wet weather. Most of them have a delightful, elusive fragrance.

Their popularity and slower growth have diminished this year's stock of blooming size plants which will again be complete in 1947.

ARTIST'S SHADES—Raspberry, some leather colored, wine, plum and intermediate pastels. 35c each, 3 for \$1.00.

UNBLOOMED PLANTS—These will bloom, under favorable conditions, in the fall of 1946 and include all of the above shades with some of the rarer yellows, mauves, blues and brown or hair shades. A chance for something exceptional. 4 for \$1.

SEEDLINGS—September delivery. Well-rooted, sturdy small plants most of which will bloom the following spring. Assorted colors only. \$1.50 dozen.

Please include postage



P. rosea grandiflora, Afghanistan

Hardy Asiatic Primula Plants

for

1946 and 1947

Shipped from February through March and April, and during September and October.

"Suddenly we stepped into a perfect garden of flowers, glowing with all colours of the rainbow. A stream from a hanging valley shot over the lip of the cliff on our left, and tumbled at our feet. Here glimmered flowers never dreamed of in Covent Garden. Above all an amazing wealth and variety of Primulas crowded the bogs, frilled the streams, and scattered themselves over meadow and lawn.

. . . Such was the valley of beautiful flowers, when I first saw it, in June. I have seen it several times since, silent and bare under a mantle of snow, or prostrate under the lash of rain. But I shall always remember it with the mountain eddies ruffling the spring flowers, amidst the babble of brooks, and the harsh cluck of pheasants while white wings of cloud sailed across the vast window of the sky." (On the frontiers of northeastern Burma, eastern Tibet, and southwestern China.)

Romance of Plant Hunting, by Capt. F. Kingdon Ward

All of the Primulas in this section are used for bedding, naturalizing, or as specimen plants in shadier borders, shady portions of east and north exposures, shadier woodland situations, streamsides, poolsides, and gardens with limited amounts of sun,

Colorful, bold, extravagant, different, the comparatively new Primulas of the Far East bring adventure and excitement into the garden. From an average altitude of 2½ miles on mountainous flanks and alpine meadows they crowd Rhododendrons, Poppies, Iris and Roses; run in and out of pine and birch woods; draw themselves up in regiments of color before bamboo brakes. Over this wildly luxuriant scene the summer monsoon lashes its silvery whip drenching the windward slopes and valleys from April to October.



P. denticulata, India

These are the conditions under which Asiatic Primulas grow in their homeland, conditions which indicate garden situations where the sun touches only gently, where the soil is deep and retentive and where water is available to cool them on summer evenings.

The success with which Asiatic Primulas are being grown over the States has so popularized them that output has been unable to keep up with demand which accounts for the following abbreviated stock list for 1946. Only one new species is being introduced this year, but by 1947, many new ones and a full list of the older ones will again be on hand.

Please see page 28 for postage rates.

- P. CORTUSOIDES**—Korea and Siberia. Delicate rose and rose-lavender shades. Blooms in spring with a scattering throughout summer and fall, 1-1½ feet. (Will do with moderate water and shade.) 35c each.
- P. SIEBOLDII**—Another Asiatic woodland type desiring moderate water and shade. Resembles Polyanthus with large, cut or fringed blossoms on 9 to 12 inch stems in late spring. Shades of rose, lavender and some white. Siberia, Korea, and Japan. (Loses leaves in summer dormancy.) 50c each.
- P. JAPONICA**—Candelabra type liking shade and much moisture. Robust, persistent, showy and will self-sow its own seedlings when happy. Sold only in assorted shades of pink, rose and terra cotta. Yesso Island, Japan. 2 feet. 35c each.



Candelabra Primulas

- P. PULVERULENTA**—A beautiful, stately, brilliant cerise red Candelabra from the Chinese-Tibetan frontier. Stalks and buds heavily silvered. 2-3 feet in late spring. 35c each.
- P. SMITHIANA**—From the Chumbi Valley, eastern Himalayas. An evergreen, yellow Candelabra with sulphur-mealed buds. Shade, moisture, and excellent drainage. 1½ feet. 50c each.
- P. SCAPIGERA**—*P. scapigera* has the exquisite beauty of transparent porcelain, begins its true bloom in winter, is easy of culture and hardy as a rock, and multiplies as rapidly as one wishes to strip down the older leaves in the spring and root them in moist peat and sand. Discovered in Sikkim, India hardly more than a

decade ago by an English captain in the Indian Army, the apple-blossom pink flowers pop open at the first hint of moderating weather, turning the plant, which is evergreen, into a pink fringed popcorn ball. Thrives in moist, cool, deep leaf soil, well drained. \$2.50 each.



Pink P. scapigera

- P. ROSEA GRANDIFLORA**—Little later blooming than *P. scapigera*, *P. rosea* is a brilliant carmine-pink flame from the alpine meadows of Afghanistan and the western Himalayas. Likes a heavier soil such as for Candelabras. 6 inches. 50c each.
- P. DENTICULATA**—Beautiful with *P. rosea*, the lavender, violet and purple heads of bloom push up at the same season. Plant in protected spots, or protect plants with light covering so blooms are not frost damaged when spring makes false promises. Plants completely hardy. From Kashmir, India. 1-1½ feet. 35c each.
- P. CAPITATA MOOREANA**—Summer blooming, evergreen Primula from northeastern India wanting shade, deep moist leaf mold soil and good drainage. Rich violet, silver powdered, heliotrope scented heads of bloom. 1 foot. 50c each.

COLLECTIONS

A 20% discount is given when collections of not less than five plants, all different, are ordered. Yearly divisions, self-sown seedlings, and leaf cuttings of *P. scapigera*, will provide a large planting in a short time.

SEEDLINGS

Seedlings of Asiatic Primulas will be available after July 1st. Inquire after June 1st for types and prices.

Hardy Primula Plants

for

1947 Only

Orders accepted after January 1, 1947

“What thousands of pleasant memories have Primroses awakened,—more so, perhaps, than any other flowers; for they delight in green and silent places—such as Love, Friendship, and Meditation seek to retire to—and there only can they be found in the full perfection of their beauty.”
Common Wayside Flowers, By Thomas Miller (1860)

Planting situations to be found under *Juliae*, *Auricula* and *Asiatic Primula* headings.

AS all gardeners know the unforeseen often happens, therefore it will be wise to wait until after January 1, 1947, to order any of the following stock. Subtractions may be necessary, and it is hoped that additions will be possible. When ordering **please note postage rates.**

POLYANTHUS, KWAN YIN—Named for China's Goddess of Mercy, this unusual Chinese red Polyanthus has the same graceful beauty of form and carriage as its namesake. 75c each.

HYBRIDS OF P. JULIAE

HYBRID PINK—Large pink flowers in late winter and spring \$1 each.

SCHNEEKISSEN—Large white flowers on prostrate, creeping plants. Early. \$1 each.

BUNTY—Large flowers of deep blue over bronzed, dark green foliage. Early. \$1 each.

HOSE-IN-HOSE—Hand-in-hand, or duplex form. One blossom growing from another. Very floriferous. Glowing wine. 75c each.

EUROPEAN ALPINE PRIMULAS

AURICULAS, ANTIQUE SHADES—Imperial yellow, mauve, some lavender-blue, and brown. 50c each, 6/\$2.50.

P. WULFENIANA—Rich rosy-mauve large flowers over flat, glossy foliage. Slow growing alpine needing lean soil, rock chips or gravel, partial shade, summer water and, if possible, overhead protection from winter wet. Early. \$1 each.

P. CLUSIANA—Brilliant carmine flowers with white eye on 3-4 inch scapes from stout clumps of pointed glossy green leaves. Early. Same culture as P. Wulfeniana. \$1 each.

ASIATIC CANDELABRA PRIMULAS

P. HELODOXA—Tall, rich yellow evergreen needing good drainage. Western China. 35c each.

P. COCKBURNIANA—Fiery tangerine, or coppery scarlet. The smallest and daintiest of the hardy Candelabras. Western China. 35c each.

P. AURANTIACA—A cocky, stocky, short Candelabra with ruddy orange flowers, purple calyces and mahogany colored stalks. Western China. Good drainage and dappled shade rather than deeper shade. 50c each.

P. BULLEYANA—Soft apricot-buff, red-gold buds, tall growing. Western China. 35c each.

P. PULVERULENTA BARTLEY STRAIN—Beautiful pink variation of P. pulverulenta, heavily silvered. Developed by G. H. Dalrymple, Bartley, England. 2-3 feet. 50c each.

P. CHUNGENSIS—Golden orange, pale green leaves, one of the easiest. Tibet. 2 feet. 35c each.

THREE ASIATIC WOODLANDERS

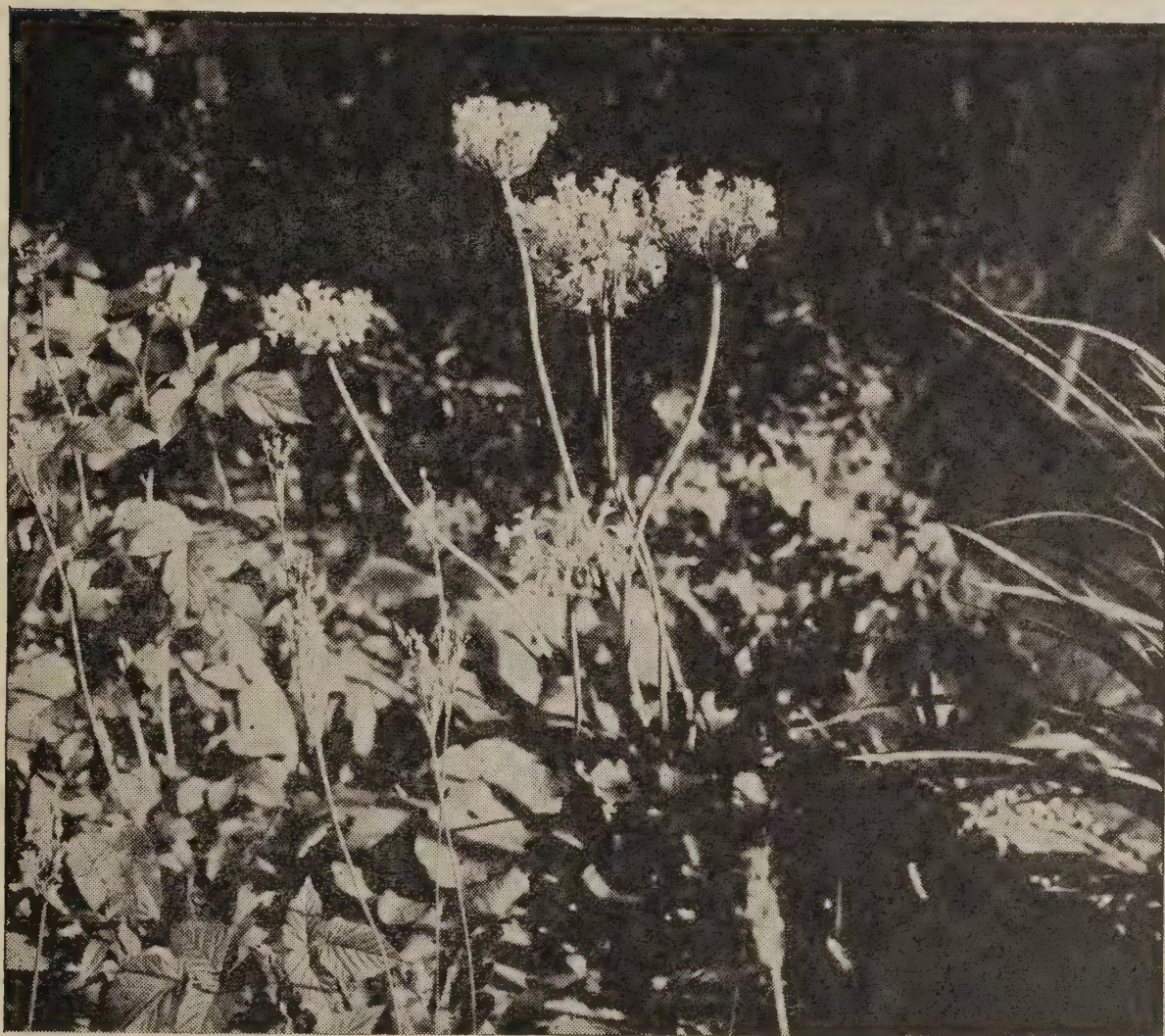
P. HEUCHERIFOLIA—Charming little bell flowers of rich violet hanging from 6 inch stems. Late spring. Chinese-Tibetan border. Protect from winter wet and give dappled shade or morning sun, leaf soil and good drainage. \$1 each.

P. WERRINGTONENSIS—Brilliant crimson, wide-eyed flowers on 4-6 inch stems. Late spring. Tibet. Same culture as for P. heucherifolia. \$1 each.

P. VEITCHII—Clusters of lilac-rose flowers in mid-spring. Felt-backed, broad lobed leaves. Western China. 1 foot. Culture as above. 50c each.

OTHER ASIATICS

P. FLORINDAE—The giant Tibetan Cowslip, fragrant yellow, sulphur-mealed bells in summer. Must have cool situation and plenty of water. 50c each.



P. Florindae, Tibet

P. CHIONANTHA—A rather difficult Nivalid Primula doing well only in somewhat heavy, well-drained soil and unlimited summer water. A glorious frosted white cluster of fragrant blossoms on 2 foot stalks. Often biennial. Shipped during March and April only. Mid-spring bloom. Western China. 75c each.

P. MELANOPS—Another Nivalid needing like conditions. Described as a perennial bearing a cluster of rich deep purple blossoms with almost black centers on stems 4-6 inches in late spring. Not yet flowered here. Western China. March and April shipment only. \$1 each.

Seeds

for

1946 and 1947

Mailed the year round with pamphlet outlining easy and quick-germinating professional methods of growing plants successfully from seed.

Within the tiniest seed dwells not only the germ of life but the embryo plant with its individual character, color and beauty complete.

ALL seed is from the current year's harvest, is picked when fully ripe, and is of highest quality. Seed is sown to best advantage perhaps from late fall to spring though many prefer sowing the freshly-picked seed in July and August. Detailed methods for seeding in mid-summer, late fall and winter, and late winter and early spring are outlined in the pamphlet which accompanies each seed order.

HAND-POLLINATED POLYANTHUS SEED

Generous packets, \$1 each, postpaid. For descriptions see page 5.

GRAND CANYON SHADES (Light Bronze available now; complete range after July 1st, 1946.)

INDIAN REDS (on hand.)

WHITE (Available after July 1st, 1946.)

HARVEST YELLOWS (Available after July 1st, 1946.)

PINK SHADES—Warm peach pinks, clear, cooler shades and deep rose pink. (on hand.)

EASTER EGG MIXTURE (Available after July 1st, 1946.) Large silver-edged flowers in rich shades of fuschia, American Beauty, crimson, smoky pinks and lavenders.

PASTELS—A blend of all the lighter shades of the above colors. (on hand.)

AMERICAN MIXTURE—A blend of all the above listed colors. (on hand.)

MARINE BLUES (Available after July 1st, 1946.)

NOVELTIES (Available after July 1st, 1946.) Hybrid seed to throw a high percentage of Jack-in-the greens and Hose-in-Hose in various colors.

(Seed items listed as available after July, 1946, were sold out in 1945)

HAND-POLLINATED ACAULIS PRIMROSE SEED

Generous packets \$1 each, postpaid. For descriptions see page 6.

Harbinger **Yellow Shades** **Red Shades** **Bronze Tones**
Lavender, Orchid, Violet Shades **Pink and Rose Shades**

SPRINGTIME MIXTURE—A blend of all of the above listed colors.
AMERICAN BLUES (Available after July 1st, 1946.)

HAND-POLLINATED JULIAE HYBRID SEED

Miniature Juliana forms set seed scantily and only with constant pollenizing. Therefore the following list is tentative depending upon plant behaviour and weather conditions and **none will be available until July, 1946**. Seed from the following crosses may be purchased by number in small packets of **10 seeds for 25c** thus allowing the purchaser a wider choice of form and color. Result of crosses as to form and color unknown. Juliae hybrid seeds are slow to germinate unless pre-treatment methods outlined in seeding pamphlet are used.

For descriptions of Julianas Dorothy, Springtime, Primrose Lodge see page 11; for Julianas Schneekissen, Bunty, Hybrid Pink, Hose-N-Hose, see page 20.

No. 1. **SCHNEEKISSEN X BUNTY**.

No. 2. **SCHNEEKISSEN X JULIAE HYBRID PINK**

No. 3. **SCHNEEKISSEN X DOROTHY**

No. 4. **SCHNEEKISSEN X JULIAE HYBRID HOSE-IN HOSE**

No. 5. **DOROTHY X SPRINGTIME**

No. 6. **DOROTHY X PRIMROSE LODGE**

No. 7. **DOROTHY X JULIAE HYBRID HOSE-IN-HOSE**

No. 8. **DOROTHY X JULIAE HYBRID PINK**

No. 9. **NOVELTIES**—Various Juliana forms bred with Gold Lace Polyanthus, Jack-in-the-greens, and Hose-in-Hose for curious new miniature forms. First generation cross only.

No. 10. **JULIANA MIXTURE**—Including seeds from above crosses and unlisted crosses. 25 seeds for 50c.

Please name an alternate choice or two when ordering.

HAND-POLLINATED AURICULA SEED

BALANCED MIXTURE—Seeds from raspberry, leather, wine, plum, intermediate pastels, brown, red and lavender-blue plants. \$1 packet.

YELLOW SHADES—Clear, imperial yellow to primrose-yellow. \$1.00 per half packet.

ASIATIC PRIMULA SEED

For descriptions see pages 17 and 18. Seed of separate varieties 50c per packet.

P. JAPONICA—Pink, rose and terra cotta shades.

P. PULVERULENTA

P. ROSEA GRANDIFLORA

P. CAPITATA MOOREANA

P. PULVERULENTA BARTLEY PINK STRAIN—A lovely soft pink variation of *P. pulverulenta*.

P. BULLEYANA—Soft apricot-buff Candelabra with red-gold buds, 2 feet.

ASIATIC SEED MIXTURE—All of the above varieties in mixture. \$1 per packet.

CULTURE

Primroses, like other perennials, thrive when put in approximately the right situation, in a soil that is well drained and rich in humus and organic plant food. They need less sun and more water than most perennials. No plant responds more quickly to an occasional light cultivation or other maintenance work.

PLANT FOODS—Plant your Primroses with the previously described situations in mind in deeply dug, well drained garden soil which has had leaf mold, well rotted barnyard manure, compost, or like material thoroughly worked into it. Raw bonemeal is an excellent plant food which supplies nutriment over a long period and which is therefore suited to the slower growing Primulas such as Auriculas and other European alpiners. It is slightly alkaline in reaction and may dull blue shades but beautify pink. For special drainage notes on Auriculas see page 13. The color of blue Primroses is intensified by higher soil acidity, and by planting in more shade than other colors. Blues usually bloom off-color in the fall and very often change color when dug and shipped, returning to their true shade each spring. For additional tips on growing double Primroses see page 8. Julianas should have good soil but little or no fertilizer to keep them in character. Asiatics prefer leaf soil, compost or just good garden soil.

Planting—Primroses need room to insure free air circulation. Polyanthus, Acaulis, Doubles and Auriculas should be planted about a foot apart; Julianas may have less space because of smaller leaves, and their tendency to mat; large Asiatics like about 18 inches in which to spread.

Plants shipped long distances usually arrive with leaves crisp and flowers fresh. Before planting, shake out the roots and, if the weather is warm or windy, remove all large leaves leaving only the small young ones. Plant fairly deep so that the crown of the plant rests firmly in the top soil, but allow no soil to lodge in the crowns. Pack the soil firmly around the roots. Water in and keep well watered and shaded until plants begin to grow, usually in from ten days to two weeks. If plants are delayed en route and have wilted, remove all large leaves and blossoms and place roots in a pan of water in the shade out of the wind until plants recover.

Primroses are easily transplanted any time during the growing season from early spring to fall but not in the winter. The latest date transplanting can be done with safety is about a month before frost suspends growing weather. This allows the plants time to root and establish.

Watering—Water deeply by soaking the ground thoroughly, and when possible, cultivate lightly the next day to hold moisture at roots. Keep soil cool and moist all summer and water in the cool of evening.

Dividing—About every two years, or whenever the plant grows into a crowded clump and flowers diminish in size, Polyanthus and single and double Acaulis should be lifted, the crowns separated, roots cut back with a sharp knife to three or four inches, large leaves removed, and the divisions re-set in freshly dug and enriched soil. This is best done any time after flowering up to early fall depending upon convenience, weather conditions, watering facilities and whether

or not seeds are desired. We consider July and August the best months for dividing in this particular climate, although September and early October have advantages. The earlier time, however, provides a longer undisturbed growing period. Keep divisions well watered. Auriculas grow more slowly and can remain undisturbed for longer periods. Off-sets complete with roots can often be pulled off while the old plant remains in the ground, but it is better to lift the entire clump and give all divisions deeply worked, sharply drained, enriched soil. Juliaes may or may not be divided according to the type of hybrid and the purpose for which they are intended.

Asiatics, particularly Candelabras, should be divided every other year at least, and where growth is lush, every year. The best time to divide is immediately after blooming or, if seed is desired, immediately after harvest. Otherwise wait several months and divide in early fall to avoid that period when many Asiatics lose their old root systems and the plant is sustained only by very short new roots beginning at the base of the crown barely below soil surface. This short-rooted period is one of the reasons Asiatics need heavy watering in mid-summer. If weather is very hot and humid, full shade at this time aids materially, and should mushiness appear in the center of the plant, a dusting of sulphur will check the rot unless too far advanced. An occasional dusting with sulphur during this period is an excellent rot preventative.

Perennialism—It is natural for the older leaves of English Primroses to begin deterioration in summer by spotting and turning yellow. New leaf growth quickens after seeding and as it develops into healthy, green maturity, old leaves gradually die off as the perennial cycle is completed. Juliae hybrids reach this stage later in the summer and early fall; Auriculas usually wait until fall and winter for the old leaves to yellow, the new leaves making a tight roll. Sieboldiis, unlike most garden Primulas, have a dormant period in the summer. Most of the other Asiatics usually lose their leaves in late fall and early winter leaving only the resting buds which usually sit on the soil surface in full view but which in some species seem to withdraw into the ground. Some of the Asiatics put forth leaf growth very late in the spring—so late they are often given up for lost. In a scattered or small planting it is well to stake such Primulas to protect them from injury when spring work begins. Some of the Asiatics are evergreen and are listed as such for they seem to need better winter drainage than the herbaceous types.

Pests—Strawberry Root Weevil and Black Vine Weevil are controlled in the adult beetle stage by broadcasting weevil and slug bait, spraying the plants with arsenate of lead, or putting a teaspoonful of tobacco dust in the bottom of each hole before planting. If bait is used the first application around plant crowns (allow some to fall on the leaves) should be made about mid-May continuing periodically throughout the summer. A monthly spraying with lead arsenate beginning the middle of May will kill other leaf chewing insects as well.

The larvae of the beetle (weevils) feed most heavily on the roots in the fall and winter. Rapidly diminishing leaves, loss of vitality, general sickly appearance usually indicate their presence and damage is most noticeable from late winter to mid-spring. To kill larvae in the ground, dust arsenate of lead around the plants as close to the crowns as possible and over the entire Primrose bed at the approxi-

mate rate of 5 pounds to 1,000 square feet, and water it in, a measure said to be effective for five years. Or lift the plants, wash the roots and plant in fresh ground.

Cutworms and slugs are destroyed by spraying with arsenate of lead, using slug bait, or dusting leaves with DDT.

Red spider, the orange mite which sometimes devitalizes plants during excessively dry periods by feeding on the underside of leaves, can be controlled by thorough waterings, moving plants to more shade, dusting underside of leaves with micro-sulphur, or suffocating them by spraying underside of leaves with bill posters paste, 1 tablespoon to a gallon of water.

If mice feed on your Primroses in the winter place rat poison in mouse holes or around plants before snow flies.

Winter Care—All of the Primroses listed in this catalog have wintered in Quebec in below zero temperatures. They should receive the usual care given all perennials. In the absence of snow or ice evergreen boughs, cornstalks, or any material which admits light and air and yet breaks the force of drying winds may be placed over the plants when the ground is frozen. An early winter mulch of well rotted manure adds protection and absorbs the beat of heavy rains. Perhaps the simplest winter care, and the one used at Barnhaven, is thoroughly watering the plants with a gentle spray during snowless, sub-freezing temperatures to coat them with ice, thereby reducing drying effects of high winds and frozen grounds.

Every phase of Primrose culture in all sections of the United States and Canada is contained in the Quarterlies of the American Primrose Society. See inside back cover.



16th Century form called Jack-in-the-green

A Word of Appreciation to Our Customers

And From Them

Shipments are sometimes delayed when adverse weather retards bloom; when storms prevent digging; when many want the same colors and time must elapse for more plants to flower; heavy advance orders; and occasionally when orders swamp us. We wish to thank our customers for their understanding which has always been such an incentive to give our best and to dispatch orders with all possible promptness.

Orders are given personal attention and great care is taken to assure your pleasure. That we have succeeded in pleasing our patrons is evidenced by the constant notes of appreciation received. Not so much as a matter of pride as assurance to those who are ordering for the first time we reprint several of these spontaneous notes.

Glencoe, Illinois: "I want to tell you that I have been growing hardy Primulas for years but I have never seen a more wonderful strain than I received from you."

Iowa City, Iowa: "When I opened that box of Primroses from you I had the thrill of my life. Never in any country did I ever see anything like the Asiatics. I am still too overcome to believe my good fortune."

Greenwood, R. I.: "The Primroses I got from you last season are beyond any I've ever raised, simply beautiful."

Kingsport, Tenn.: "The Prims came the other day—in fine shape. You certainly sent me some fine varieties and were more than generous."

Denmark, Iowa: "Just a card of appreciation for the very fine Primrose plants I received from you a week or so ago. They came through in fine shape. . . . They have gone right on growing as though they had never been moved. The ones received from you last year are blooming now and we are enjoying them so much."

Baraboo, Wis.: "The seedlings from your hand-pollinated seeds are showing some fine specimens and colorings."

Akron, Ohio: "My plants arrived in fine condition. My seed is coming up nicely now which was planted just ten days ago."

St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada. You should hear what the people around here say when they visit my garden. They never saw such beautiful Polyanthus."

Review in the St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, Times-Journal: "Among the choicest items in Mr. Pletsch's gardens this spring are his giant-flowered Polyantha Primroses propagated from hand-pollinated Oregon seed. The Primroses are unquestionably the largest-flowered strain ever grown in local gardens, dwarfing many of the so-called giant strains that have been in production. Not only are these Oregon Primroses outstanding in size, both of the individual florets and clusters, but the colors are most unusual. It is difficult to find two plants with flowers exactly alike. Some of the contrasts in the rich yellows and bright scarlets and crimsons of these flowers are almost startling."

TERMS and SHIPPING

Unless otherwise requested plants will be shipped parcel post, the most satisfactory method of transportation. Cash, money order or check should include postage based on the figures below.

POSTAGE

For Points West of the Mississippi: Add 10% to plant orders under \$5; orders \$5 or over sent postpaid.

For Points East of the Mississippi: Add 20% to plant orders under \$5; add 10% to orders over \$5 and under \$10; orders \$10 or over sent postpaid.

Seeds postpaid in United States and Canada

This catalog cancels all previous lists. All prices subject to change

Mailing Address

BARNHAVEN GARDENS

Box 218

GRESHAM, OREGON

LOCATION OF BARNHAVEN

Barnhaven is in Gresham on Johnson Creek one-half mile south of Powell Blvd. on South Roberts Avenue. When driving the ten miles from Portland take the Mt. Hood Loop Highway (Powell Blvd.) to South Roberts in the middle of town, turn right and proceed to Barnhaven sign one-half mile south on Roberts Avenue. Turn right at sign which directs you to Barnhaven on the Creek, about three blocks.

When taking the bus from Portland on S. W. Salmon near 6th Avenue, come to the Gresham bus station at South Roberts and Powell. Taxi service usually available.

Visitors welcome.

Telephone: Gresham 4275

**Four Handsomely Illustrated Booklets, Choice Seeds,
and New Friends for \$1.50 Yearly Membership in**

The American Primrose Society

In a catalog it is possible to give only a suggestion of the pleasure to be had from Primroses. The romance which surrounds this flower family, the childhood associations, new scientific discoveries and methods of growing, cultural articles on every phase of growing and seeding from all sections of the United States and Canada, articles of travel and adventure, Primrose book reviews, use of Primroses in the garden and home—all are to be found in the Quarterlies of the American Primrose Society. Released in March, June, September and December, seasonal growing tips are always included.

Choice seeds have always been sent the Society by members from their Primrose gardens throughout the country for distribution among the membership. Seed lists are published in the Quarterlies and members receive desired seeds upon request.

Members are encouraged to request articles and ask questions. Advertising of reputable firms and growers is accepted for the Quarterly to acquaint members with current offerings.

The only requisite for membership is an interest in Primroses; the membership fee for one year is \$1.50. Send check, money order or cash to Mrs. L. M. Buoy, Treasurer of American Primrose Society, Route 12, Box 884, Milwaukie, Oregon, for membership. If further information is desired, write Mrs. S. R. Smith, Cor. Sec'y American Primrose Society, Route 16, Box 102, Portland 2, Oregon.



Summertime at Barnhaven